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A N

ESSAY

O N

IMMORALITY.

In THREE PARTS.



(Price Two Shillings and Six-pence.)







Mayman del See fallen Virtue, on her lonely Bed Grignion sculp. . In woken the Muse to lift her languid Head.

AN

ESSAY

O N

IMMORALITY.

In THREE PARTS.

Nil conscire sibi, nullà pallescere culpa.

Hor.

L O N D O N

Printed for the AUTHOR,

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ADVERTISE MENT.

HE READER is desir'd, before he opens the following Pages, to divest himself of vicious Prejudice, and to consider the Author of them as his Friend. And he hopes, he does not unjustly presume on this Claim, in, at least, an Attempt to ferve the noblest Interest of Mankind, by an honest, however imperfect Sketch of some of those Crimes, which are hateful to GoD, and consequently the most certain Bar to the Happiness of His Creatures. The Author is convinc'd he has great Reason to bespeak the Candour of the Publick; he is conscious many of the following Lines will, in the Ear of a judicious Critick, found too unflowing and profaick; but, as to this he doubts not the Nature of a didactick Performance will afford him some Apology. Upon the whole he flatters himself that Benevolence of Heart will atone for Deficiency of Genius, and Uprightness of Intention for the Want of Harmony

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ADVERTISEMENT.

or Art. He cannot help observing farther, that he might have adorn'd his Work by occasionally throwing in an amusive Episode; which, at the same Time, would have render'd it more considerable in Bulk: But this wou'd every Way have defeated his original Design; which was, without any Parade or false Colouring, to shew Vice her Deformity in the honest Mirrour of Truth; and by the Brevity of this little Piece to give it the Chance of being read. Many an excellent Book has been thrown aside without being open'd by the Persons to whom it was principally address'd, meerly on Account of its voluminous Appearance.

The following Lines, should the Reader reap no Advantage from them, will however be no great Intrusion upon his Time: And shou'd he in any Respect become a better Man from their Perusal, the Author will one Day have the Happiness to know that he has not liv'd in vain.

TOTHE

INCONSIDERATE

A N D

CARELESS

OF THE

PRESENT AGE:

For the SERIOUS PERUSAL

O F

A SOBER HOUR.



A N

E P I S T L E

T O A

FRIEND.

Necessarily preparative

To the following ESSAY.

DEAR SIR,

Have, according to your Desire, sent you the inclos'd Pages, in which you will find little more than a Sketch of those reigning Vices, which are the Bane and Dishonour of human Nature. This however may not be entirely without its Use, if, according to Mr. Pope's Observation,

Vice is a Monster of fo frightful Mien As, to be hated, needs but to be seen.

What

An EPISTLE to a FRIEND.

What I at first propos'd was only to ease my Mind of some disagreeable Impressions it had receiv'd from a very corrupt Conversation, in which I had been unavoidably engag'd: But no sooner had I consider'd the common Sources of Vice than I sound them issuing forth into a Multitude of putrid Streams, equally offensive to Truth and Reason. This insensibly enlarg'd my original Scheme; but upon tarther moving in these troubl'd Waters, my feeble Attempts found them too capacious and exhaustless. I have therefore contented myself with the bare Out-Lines of a compleat Design, and shall think myself happy (in so noble a Cause) to have given the least Hint to a superiour Pen.

All the Apology I have to offer for this little Performance, when confider'd as a Poem, is its being the Production of Truth, and not of Fancy, and therefore to be confider'd as a familiar Recital of Facts, and not as a poetick Creation; and I shall readily give up my Pretention to those fictitious Numbers, which might have play'd round the Head of my Reader, it being my honest Ambition to influence his Morals, and to amend his Heart. This Attempt, however it is executed, will with the Virtuous and Candid be its own Excuse. There are indeed a Tribe of unhappy Wretches in the World, who are not assume that the state of the state of the state of the world, who are not assume that the world is the world, who are not assume that the world is the world in the world, who are not assume that we would be the world in the

An EPISTLE to a FRIEND.

asham'd publickly to glory in their Vices, and are the avow'd Enemies to all those who disavow their Principles, and confront or oppose their Impieties. Who traduce in the good Man those Virtues which they refuse to imitate; and make it their constant Endeavour to depreciate that comparative Excellence, which sets them in the lowest Light of Infamy and Contempt. But an establish'd Reputation is like a Pillar of Adamant founded upon an eternal Basis, unshaken by the Storms of Adversity, and even receiving an additional Lustre from those Shafts of Envy which are intended to deface it.

I have, in the first Part of the following Poem, espoused the Cause of the injur'd Fair; and, as I respect and honour the Sex, I shall be entirely unmov'd with the little Raillery of those Gentlemen, who are capable of no other Regard for them than that meerly Brutal Taste which is succeeded by Ingratitude and Abuse. The Dart of Satire will naturally raise the Spleen of the Breast it wounds; but as it always, in the Hand of Justice, serves the Cause of Virtue, and as the Cause of Virtue is the Cause of HEAVEN, he who defends it will thence imbibe a Dignity of Mind, which will be his own best Security and Support.

The Vices I have expos'd in the fucceding Parts of this little Essay, are such as at the same Time dishonour the

DEITY, В

An EPISTLE to a FRIEND.

DEITY, and betray the Interest of Mankind. Far be it from me to adopt any of those ungrateful Tenets, which give Religion a gloomy Aspect, and blot the most amiable ATTRIBUTES of God, by destroying the innocent Enjoyment of His Creatures: The impious Excesses of the Libertine, and the irrational Moroseness of the enthusiastick Devotee, are equally to be avoided. The wife and virtuous Man walks in the happy Medium, betwixt these criminal Extremes; receives the good Things of Life with an humble Moderation, and fweeten'd by that inward Chearfulness of Heart, which is the Soul of all Enjoyment. It is indeed to be own'd and lamented, that the Condition of the truly good Man is greatly imbitter'd in the present State by the Corruption of those, amongst whom he is to live. He will, in large Communities of Men, find very few whose Behaviour and Character render them fafe, or agreeable Companions. He will hence very seldom meet with Company, in which the Virtue of his Mind will not be wounded, or, what is worse, corrupted. He will find it difficult to avoid the vicious Mode without incurring the Imputation of Pride, Conceit, or Singularity: And he will find it a much harder Task to reprehend vicious Men without making them his Enemies. These Things put together render it scarce possible for him so to Act his Part on the publick Stage of Life, as, at the same Time, to secure

the

An Epistle to a Friend.

the Favour of God and Men. But there is a Confideration, before which all these disagreeable Resections instantly disappear; which is, that the present World is not his proper Home; but that he is travelling towards a Country where his Nature shall be compleated, his Companions perfect, and his Happiness eternal. It is the constant View of this animating Prospect by which the worthy Friend, to whom I am Writing, has so nobly and steadily maintain'd his Way along the crooked and slippery Path of Life: To sollow his Steps, in Pursuance of the same glorious End, shall be the invariable Aim and Endeavour of

His affectionate and

obliged Friend

B 2 A R-

ARGUMENT

O F

PART I.

THE Introduction. An Enquiry into the Origin of Evil; which is found to proceed from three Causes; the inherent Corruption of human Nature, the Carelessness of Education, and the Contagion of Example. The Author then descends to a more particular View of the common Vices; beginning with the ungenerous Gratification of lawless Love, in the Ruin of innocent Girls. He next proceeds to consider the Pleas of those who frequent the Stews: And concludes this Part with general Restections on the Nature of Female Virtue; proving it to be the Life and Support of all that is truly amiable in the Fair.



PART I.

EE FALLEN VIRTUE, on her lonely Bed, Invokes the Muse to lift her languid Head; Once more the facred Dame attempts to rife, Before she reascends her native Skies: Alas! how little can my feeble Aid, 5 How little can it ferve the drooping Maid! No Pow'r * can Virtue's fading Strength renew But fuch as Vice and Folly can fubdue; Where mighty Pope and Addison can fail How little will my artless Notes avail? EO Not Young himself can Virtue's Cause retrieve, When Men refuse to liften, and believe. Yet may all-feeing Heav'n the Strain approve, And that which fails below fucceed above!

Come

^{*} This can be nothing less than the Divine Power; and as to its not being exerted in the absolute Prevention of Evil, see the succeeding Note, upon the Permission of Evil.

Come then, thou facred Muse! whose sov'reign Art 15 At once can strike the Ear, and mend the Heart, Tis Firtue calls, thy kind Assistance lend, Of falling Truth, and Reason be the Friend. No coffly Tints I ask, no fragrant Flow'rs, I paint not Beauty, in her rofeat Bow'rs, 20 Or to those loss Veats wou'd list my Lays, Where Phobus shines, and Poets pilfer Praise: In Fancy's radiant Realms let others foar, Whilft I the Tracts of real Life explore, Those fatal Paths which heedless Mortals tread, 25 Where Vice difgustful rears her fnaky Head, And honest Satire lifts her iron Rod, To awe the Foes of *Nature*, and of God. Attempts like these the Vicious seldom please; That rarely wins the *Heart*, which wounds its Ea/e; 30 But he, who holds the Glass to Folly's Eyes, Shou'd first have learnt that Folly to despise: They, who in Virtue's Semblance wou'd be shown, Shou'd strive to make her Lineaments their own. We hugh at him, who glories in Pretence, 35

And boasts of Reason, tho' he's void of Sense.

Reason must frown, and scornful Wit may sneer,

If with an Angel's Face foul Vice appear,

The

The Picture like, the Painter's not to blame,
But they from whom the odious Likeness came.

Shou'd conscious Guilt abhor herself and mend,
(May Heav'n assist!) the Muse will have her End.

Say first, from what dire Cause, what satal Source,
The Streams of Vice, and Folly take their Course:
How, if Persection as our Cause we claim,
Th' Effect, in just Degree, is not the same:
Or how * our Souls, if they to Heav'n belong,
On Earth distemper'd, and inclin'd to Wrong?

Alas!

* The Origin and Propagation of Evil is in some Measure explain'd in the above Pages. And as to the Permission of Evil in the World

Born without the Pow'r to fin, Man had been a meer Machine, Then no rational Delight Could have rofe from doing right: The grand Teft of Virtue stood In his Pow'r of choosing Good: Pleas'd the raptur'd Sire surveys When his Child by Choice obeys.

Thus is Free-Will the Foundation of Duty in Man: Nor can we suppose any retional Approbation resulting either to our Maker or ourselves, from the most persect Obedience, without it. Thus are the Divine Attributes justify'd with regard to the Permission of Evil; and the Gloom of another connected Doctrine is clear'd up; the eternal Predestination to Damnation, as over-ruling the Will and best Endeavours of Man. For if Man is a free Agent, and has the Power of choosing Good; his suture Happiness must necessarily, through the Merits of his Redeemer, depend upon this Choice. If his Behaviour takes the

Alas! by Difobedience first we fell,

By Nature now and Habit we rebel:

Corrupt the Root, corrupted is the Seed;

From tainted Sires polluted Sons proceed:

How impious then the Wretch who God arraigns?

He gave our Souls, 'tis true, but Vice their Stains:

Tho' now our Passions rage with fiercer Fire,

And rebel Nature aids each base Desire,

Our Reason still can boost her sov'reign Pow'rs,

If we resist their Force, the Fault is ours.

And hence we shou'd in Insancy begin

To free this Reason from the Reins of Sin;

proper Bias, there is no Doubt but he will "obtain Mercy and find Grace to help in Time of Need." The whole Terrour of this most dreadful and discouraging Doctrine, which has distracted so many conscientious Christians, feems entirely founded upon their mistaking the Prescience, or Foreknowledge, of God for His Decree. The Divine Being fees not as we fee: He perceives by Intuition, and beholds the past, the present, and the suture, at one comprehensive View: Thus the Lives of Esau and Jacob were perfectly beheld by Him before He had given them Being; which explains that Profession " Jacob have I lov'd, and Esau have I hated;" which has stagger'd so many People, only because it was pronounc'd before they were born. Thus "whom He does foreknow, them also He does predestinate;" those whom He foreknows will act in Obedience, or Disobedience, to His Divine Commands, He upon the Principles of eternal Justice, predestinates, in Consequence of their zictions, to eternal Happinels or Misery. Nor can the other Texts of Scripture, upon this Doctrine, however mysterious they may appear, be folv'd upon any but the foregoing Principles, without impious Derogation from the most amiable Attributes of God.

Its Pow'rs from native Prejudice to loofe, And call forth all its genuine Strength to Use. This * first great Care upon the Parent lies, Neglect in this the Child of Course destroys, 65 Who from his Mother's Womb is prone to Ill, And therefore asks this Aid to guide his Will; To shield him from bimself, and teach his Soul Its own impure Propensions to controul; To give the Virtues in his Heart a Place, And thus prepare it for the Seeds of Grace, 70 Which, firmly fixt, will end this innate Strife, Will grow, and spread, and flourish thro' his Life; And, when on Earth their proper Fruits are giv'n, Will rife at last, and lift the Saint to Heav'n. This the Reward a virtuous Parent gains, His Child's Salvation amply crowns his Pains. Some few Exceptions we perhaps may find Of good Instruction lost upon the Mind;

* This pleafing Care I might have faid; for fo it is finely represented by Mr. Thomson in the following Lines:

Then infant Reason grows apace, and calls
For the kind Hand of an assiduous Care:
Delightful Task! to rear the tender Thought,
To teach the young Idea how to shoot,
To pour the fresh Instruction o'er the Mind,
To breathe th' enliv'ning Spirit, and to six
The gen'rous Purpose in the glowing Breast.

Where all a tender Parent's kindest Care Cannot defend his Children from the Snare, 8a The fatal Snare of Vice, fo widely spread, The wifeft shou'd be cautious how they tread; Since from the Man, who thinks himself most wife, Humility, the Guard of Virtue, flies. Hence in high Life, where Pride elates the Mind, 85 Untainted Morals we shall rarely find: Here Youth, when first beneath a Tutor's Care, Of ample Fortunes knows himself the Heir; And falfely hence his little Mind expands, In Prospect of his Titles and his Lands: 90-Falsely expands; because those noble Ends On which a Man's intrinsick Worth depends, Reason's Improvement, Truth's exalted Aim, And Virtue, which alone can build his Name, (Studies by which the ever op'ning Mind 95 Is justly rais'd, extended, and refin'd,) He leaves the Care of those, whose kinder * Fates. Have made them happier, tho' without Estates. And thus the Men whose Station gives them Weight To sway the Vulgar, and direct them right, 100

Not

^{*} Considering the ancient Use, and modern Perversion of the Word Fates, it may be necessary to observe, that all that is here meant by it is Lots, or Stations, in Life, as the Appointments of Providence.

Not having properly imbib'd, in Youth,
Th' eternal Laws of Reason and of Truth,
Instead of aiding Virtue's sacred Cause,
And giving Sanction to her dying Laws,
To growing Vice their whole Assistance lend,
And most oppose what most they shou'd defend:
Their Rank of Course, will give their Vices Ground,
And fell Example spreads the Poison round;
Whilst their Dependants all their Crimes acquire,
And each Inferiour imitates the 'Squire:
Thus Vice is spread, and God oppos'd by those,
On whom His injur'd Goodness most bestows.

Let use in Part, those dering Crimes some

Let us, in Part, those daring Crimes survey Which fill the Round of each licentious Day; Which, burnish'd o'er by Gold, deceive the Eye, Or, screen'd by Custom, pass unpunish'd by; Which yet most clearly shew Guilt's suture Doom, And God's just Vengeance in a Day to come.

First view the Man whose reinless Passions rove. Through all the guilty Wiles of lawless Love; The highest Aim to which his Heart aspires. Is fully to indulge its loose Desires; Which hence to all their brutal Force give Way, And dare the Virgin's spotless Heart betray;

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An Act the truly Gen'rous blush to name,	I:25;
Yet he who perpetrates it laughs at Shame;	
Avows his Crime, and impioufly pretends,	
His Gold can make the ruin'd Wretch amends,	
Since some Inferiour, charm'd by this alone,	
Confents to make the Infamy his own,	1.300
And, loathing, takes a Creature to his Bed,	
From whom the Charms of Innocence are fled:	
'Tis true we don't in lower Natures find	
That keen and finer Feeling of the Mind,	
Which claims in more exalted Souls a Place,	1.35:
And gives the pungent Sense of a Disgrace:	
But such a Blot must wound a Husband's Eye,	
And hurt, in meanest Hearts, connubial Joy:	
On. ev'ry little Jarr, the Wife still hears	
Her former Folly sounded in her Ears.	140
Besides, when thus a Woman's noblest Boast	
By Vice is rifl'd, and for ever loft,	
Her Mind grows desp'rate, careless she surveys	
Her future Actions, and her future Days;	
Her restless Thoughts to no fixt Aim attend,	145
And doubt the Love of ev'ry virtuous Friend.	
Not a mean Match, or Heaps of fordid Ore,	
Can Innocence or inward Ease restore;	
	Can

Can the dear Sweets of former Virtue buy, Or foften with Regard the publick Eye. 150 No more the Dignity of honest Fame, Or just Esteem, do Honour to her Name; Indiff'rence and Difgust alone remain, Her Sex's Cenfure, and her own Difdain: Her Passions hence subdue, without Controul, **1**55 Her languid Spirits, and her fickly Soul, Which now no longer boafts its heav'nly Sway, But to her guardles Conduct falls a Prey. Such is the End of Vice, fo base the Man, Who dar'd, at first her heedless Heart trepan: 160 However, in the partial Breath of Fame, Titles or Wealth may varnish o'er his Name, And teach a venal World to screen my Lord From that, for which Inferiours are abhorr'd; Titles and Wealth for no fuch End were giv'n, 165 Or e'er can bribe the right'ous Hand of Heav'n: Justice to no such partial Pleas attends, But strikes or Prince, or Peasant, who offends. The Men we meet, in these degen'rate Times, Who think their Fortunes justify their Crimes, 170 Who view the virtuous Maid, with vicious Eyes, And judge, because she's poor, she's lawful Prize, Not

Part I.

Each

Not facred Truth, or genuine Nature know, Or think this Creature, whom they hold fo low, With them to all that's great has equal Claim, 175 Her Soul, her future Hopes, her God the same. How guilty then the Man, who tries his Pow'r To fnare her Virtue in a guardless Hour! Who boldly dares her *Innocence* destroy, And *stain* her Soul in Heav'n's all-perfect Eye! 180 Wou'd calm Reflection justly view the Deed, Conviction and Repentance must succeed. But, here, alas! the grand Misfortune lies, Who needs it most, the Voice of Reason flies, Tumult, and raging Passions still controul 185 That gentle Voice, which whispers to the Soul; Hence the ungen'rous Crime we here have view'd For want of Thought is impioufly purfu'd: Its Aggravations never can appear, Whilst Folly dims the Eye, and Pleasure bribes the Ear: 190 And thus the Men, whose Conduct seen aright Wou'd make them hate themselves, and loath the Light, Degen'rate heed, nor Decency, nor Fame, But glory in the lowest Acts of Shame. Hence is the Ruin of the virtuous Maid 195 Amidst the Feats of Gallantry display'd:

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Skill'd

Each vile Affection lords it o'er the Mind, Whilst Conscience, Truth, and Pity, are resign'd.

But still more vile, more cruel to the Fair, Is he who basely hides the satal Snare; Who, wrapt in Virtue's Cloak, fedately tries That last Resource which half the Sex destroys: Which shews false Man, and gives the Fair just Cause To blefs the facred Prieft, and binding Laws. The fly Deceiver here assumes the Mien Of Innocence, all smiling and serene: With oily Words, and fober Shew of Truth, He bribes her Reason, and beguiles her Youth, As treach'rous Servant aids the artful Thief, He steals her Honour from her frail Belief; Perswades her, Heav'n no Marriage Rites allows, But what are feal'd by Lovers mutual Vows, And that these Vows in secret may be giv'n To bind as firm before all-feeing Heav'n: That meer external Forms can never bind, Or human Laws enflave the free-born Mind: That what he asks, her Reason must suggest, Is but a faithful Husband's fond Request: And, that when Sol next gilds the smiling Lands, The pious Priest shall join their plighted Hands.

Skill'd in Deceit, he forges Sighs and Prayers,

Art argues, Passion pleads, and Falsehood swears:
Thus fool'd, the yielding Virgin half consents,
Then sees her Crime, and starting half repents:
The Villain-Spoiler * marks, with secret Joy,
Virtue's last Lustre in her soften'd Eye,

225

Where

* Villain Spoiler. Every one, who gives himfelf Leave to think, must acknowledge, that the Man who robs an innocent Creature of her Virtue, deserves this Character; he will at least allow it, who makes the following Case his own.

Machus, behold thy darling Daughter led, Captive of Gold, to luftful Follio's Bed: From fingle Acts a bold Offender grown, Till turn'd a lawless Strumpet on the Town: A base Dishonour to the human Race, Thy Soul's worst Wound, thy Family's Difgrace. As thy own Child this wretched Creature view, And with a *Parent*'s Heart her Fate purfue; Behold her traverfing the guilty Streets, Below the Scorn of evr'y Wretch the meets; Her Medyly and facred Virtue fled, And each vile Hour a Prostitute for Bread: Till l'ice at last concludes in dire Disease, Then Pain, Despair and Death, their listim seize; Outcast of God, whilst each false Friend retires, She, whelm'd in hopeless Agony expires. Will Meckus still the first lewd Act defend, And hold this *Pollio* for his Bosom Friend?

I am obliged for this Thought, and Part of the preceding Lines, to a learned and ingenious Friend; whose own Goodness of Heart induc'd him to hope this affecting Picture might have its Weight with others.

Captive

Where trembling Fear, and struggling Love contend,
Urges again his Suit, and gains his End.
So in the dying Lamp you oft have seen
The Flame that burnt so steady and serene,
Drain'd of the Oyl that kept that Flame alive,
In vain, with overwhelming Darkness strive,
With languid Gleams reluctant leave our Eyes,
It beams one bright Adicu, and then for ever dies.
Thus sinks the Fair to Shame, whilst Sisters scoff,
And Vassal, as my Lord, can laugh it off.
But, if so vile a Wretch a Pow'r will own,
To whom his Actions are distinctly known,

Captive of Gold. The pernicious Power of Gold, universal as it is, is perhaps in no Instance more fatally seen than in that before us. When indeed it is audaeiously, and without Disguise, offer'd as the Price of Virtue, it can only be accepted by Minds already lost to the Value of what they sacrifice to it. But it is Gold likewise which too often gives the Promise of Marriage from a Superiour its greatest and most desirustive Influence; as this is frequently only vicious Artisce, and ends in the Ruin of the Fair.

Will Machus fill the first lewd Act defend, And hold this Pollio for his Bosom Friend?

Yes; there are those who are not asham'd to defend even such an Act as this; or to hold the Wretch, who is guilty of it, as a Bosom Friend: Unless he shou'd perpetrate the same in their own Family; and then Pride, not Virtue, may be the Parent of Resentment.

D Be

Be but the Justice of this Pow'r confess'd, His guilty Heart * will best explain the rest— 240 Others there are, with nobler Natures born, Who fuch base Arts, and cruel Meanness scorn; Who thus to wrong the virtuous Maid refuse, And yet remorfeless haunt the nauseous Stews: In these some languid Sparks of Grace are found, 245 Where Nature tries with Conscience to compound; Striving to stretch the gracious Laws of God, And plead his Impulse to avoid His Rod: But Reason, when it leans to Vice, of course Loses its Weight, and gives up all its Force. 250 'Tis hard, fay they, to conquer those Desires Which God first gave, and Nature still inspires;

* Ye Sons of Night, whose each destructive Word
Stabs with more Keenness than a Russian's Sword;
Whose hydra Love can triumph in Offence,
A Love that smiles at ruin'd Innocence:
Say, did you ne'er restect, when at your Side
Truth bled, Peace groan'd, and murder'd Virtue dy'd;
Did you ne'er think, when frantick with Despair
You've seen the Anguish of some weeping Fair,
Whose Voice, once sweet as Philomela's Lay,
On Darkness call'd, and curs'd the coming Day;
Whose snowy Bosom heav'd continual Sighs,
While Tears ran streaming from her lovely Eyes:
Ah! did you ne'er, with Terror at his Rod,
Hear the loud Voice of an affronted God?

When

When we indulge them, not where Virtue lives, Or Innocence her facred Treasure gives, But where polluted Wretches fin for Need, 255 And pow'rful Custom sanctifies the Deed; Our Gold from present Want may such release, We never can their constant Crimes increase. Thus vicious Art in * Reason's Garb appears, And falfely founds in Passion's partial Ears: 260 By these weak Pleas each Man benumbs his Breast, And lulls his Conscience in deceitful Rest. But if each Man his ferious Thoughts wou'd own, Such Pleas again wou'd be advanc'd by none. For of his Soul if each took proper Care, 265 Passion in vain would spread her fatal Snare; And, if himself each nobly wou'd subdue, A total REFORMATION must ensue. This REFORMATION never may take Place. What then, my Friend? this alters not your Case. 270 Each Man, when call'd to answer for his Soul, Shall answer for himself, and not the Whole.

* Be firong, live happy, and love! but first of all Him, whom to love is to obey, and keep His great Command; take heed lest Passion sway Thy Judgment to do ought, which else Free Will Wou'd not admit;

MILTON

What Thousands say, what impious Thousands do, If you offend, will not excuse for you. By Virtue sway'd, tho' you this Crime refrain, The Wretch may fin, the Brothel may remain; The Vicious here may base Desires obey, And give their Passions unresisted Sway: Whilst these debase their Souls in vile Pursuits, And fink themselves below their Fellow-Brutes, 280 If you obey your MAKER's strict Command, And all the Arts of treach'rous Vice withstand, By good Discourse, and good Example show, The Pleasures which from facred Virtue flow; You act confistent with the gen'ral Plan, 285 And perfect all you ought in all you can. Your Soul from Guilt, by Confcience, thus debarr'd, Tho' others fin, shall reap its full Reward. Wou'd those who fink in fell Corruption's Tide, Their Fortune wasted, and their Health destroy'd, 290 To fave themselves, spend half that Wealth and Care, To shield * from Ruin the deserted Fair,

^{*} Next to preventing the Ruin of innocent Girls, may be recommended the Encouragement of the Magdalene House. And furely they who have been infirumental either in depriving young Creatures of their Virtue, or, after they have lost it, continuing them in their Sins, shou'd at least endeavour to make some Atonement by a liberal Contribution to this excellent Foundation.

To shield them from the Wretches, whose vile Trade Has Millions of these Innocents betray'd; Health, Ease, and Honour, then wou'd fill the Place 295 Of Siekness, Self-abhorrence, and Disgrace; A right'ous God wou'd view the Godlike Deed, And an eternal Recompence succeed. How e'er, by Passion blinded, Men may claim The Fair as Partners of their Guilt and Shame, 300 And think their feeble Minds shou'd look no higher Than just to gratify a base Desire, For nobler Ends Heav'n lent them ev'ry Grace, And marks the Wretch who dares these Ends debase. Thus Woman was at first on Man bestow'd 305 The last and loveliest of the Gifts of God: To strike his Eye her outward Charms design'd; Her Virtue, to ingraft them on his Mind. 'Tis this alone her genuine Lustre gives, The facred L_1fe by which her Beauty lives. 310 Rob her of this, and all her Beauty dies, And instant fades before our loathing Eyes: Impure Reflections stain each drooping Charm Elot her whole Form, and all her Pow'r disarm;

Despis'd, deserted, and condemn'd by all,

Nay, by the very Wretch who works her * Fall,

She finks, of innate Modesty berest,

A shining Monster then is all that's left.

Preserve from baleful Vice her spotless Mind,

She'll be the lovely Creature Heav'n design'd:

A Form, in which each rival Grace combines,

Where inward Worth in outward Sostness shines:

Where Virtue, to her highest Pitch resin'd,

Is clad with native Tenderness of Mind,

Which thus can Man's most stubborn Pow'rs controul,

325

And gently steal into his inmost Soul;

* Life fwarms with Ills, the boldest are asraid; Where then is Safety for a tender Maid? Unsit for Conslict, round beset with Woes, And Man, whom least the sears, her worst of Foes! When kind, most cruel; when oblig'd the most, The least obliging; and by Favours lost. Cruel by Nature, they for Kindness hate, And scorn you for those Ills themselves create. If on your Fame our Sex a Blot has thrown, 'Twill even stick, thro' Malice of your own, Most hard! in pleasing your chief Glory lies; And yet from pleasing your chief Dangers rise. Then please the Best; and know, for Men of Sense, Your strongest Charms are native Innocence.

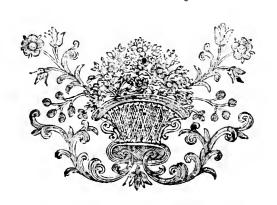
Young.

Those

Those finer Feelings to his Mind impart, Which charm, fubdue, and humanize his Heart. Hence Virtue and Esteem with Passion blend, Hence nobly join the Lover and the Friend; 330 Thus is the Man of Sense securely won, And Virtue finishes what Love begun: Virtue alone invests the heav'nly Maid With Charms, which envious Time can ne'er invade; Which firmly fix her Lover's Heart and Eye, 335 Tho' all the Roses on her Cheek should dye. These are the Lessons Friendship would suggest To kindle Virtue * in the female Breaft; To shew the Fair that Dignity of Mind, Which HEAV'N the Guardian of their Sex defign'd, 340 And teach those latent Sparks of Worth to glow Which shew what Duties to themselves they owe.

* Of Virtue's Foes retain a constant Dread,
This o'er your Cheeks will throw the conscious Red,
Will give that facred Lightning to your Eye
Which Fice and Impudence will always fly.
If in Love's Field you wou'd be truly brave
The Man of Virtue and of Sense inflave:
For ever keep this golden Rule in View,
Who's true to Virtue will be true to Tou.
To those who can with Innocence receive
You may with Safety modest Freedoms give:
And tho' the vicious Coxcomb calls You Prude
Date to be angry, when he dares be rude.

If by these Cautions one assaulted Fair Should shield her Virtue from the fatal Snare; If one Attempt of treach'rous Vice is foil'd, 345 Or one fond Parent fave a darling Child, Or one aw'd Son of Guilt, with conscious Mind, Shou'd hence forbear the Ruin he defign'd, How nobly has the Muse employ'd her Lyre! 'Tis all to which her loftiest Notes aspire; 350 A heav'nly Recompence rewards her Lay, Which Vice ne'er gave, nor Malice takes away.



AN

A N

ESSAY

O N

IMMORALITY.

PART II.

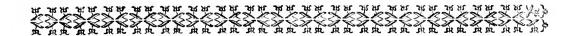
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ARGUMENT

O F

P A R T II.

THE false Pleas of Passion. Temptation the Test of Virtue, tho' not always the Cause of Vice; instanc'd in those Crimes which cannot plead this Pretence. The Danger of repeating other Men's Oaths. The Guilt of Equivocation prov'd equal to that of literal Untruth. A Sketch of the Gamester. A drunken Evening particularly enlarg'd upon. A Pieture of its odious Conclusion: The Omnipresent Deity represented as viewing this vile Abuse of human Nature. The proper Use of Liquor. Temperance its own Reward. The dreadful Consequences of a vicious Life both here and hereafter. The Wisdom of him who forsakes his Sins, and perseveres in Virtue, in Spite of all his former Temptations.



PART II.

HUS were the facred Laws of HEAV'N obey'd, 7 Conscience wou'd rule, and Equity persuade: Th' eternal Interest of a deathless Soul, Wou'd all the treach'rous Wiles of Vice controul. Impetuous Passions may pretend, in vain, 5 No Reas'nings can their raging Force reftrain; 'Tis all Pretence; some Conflicts may ensue, But Heav'n-fraught * Reason will their Force subdue. Since these fell Passions, which inflame the Mind The genuine Tests of Virtue were design'd: OIHer Worth, her Glory, and her future Prize, In just Proportion to Temptation rise. And yet for ev'ry Crime, and gross Abuse, Temptation still is made the bold Excuse: Nay, for those Sins the ready Plea supplies, 15 Which must from wilful Disobedience rife.

E 2

^{*} The Author is far from infinuating the Sufficiency of human Reason: And furely every one who reflects at all, must be fully convinc'd, that there is Nothing to be expected from it, as a moral Principle, without the Co-operation of Divine Grace.

See Crimes increasing on the guilty Town, Which once from Heav'n brought * flaming Vengeance down. See, and behold that weak, though trite, Pretence The Power of Passion, pleaded by Offence: 20 Man can offend, you fee, without one End, But only this, the Pleasure to offend, Can Reason, Virtue, Passion, Conscience quell, To brave Omnipotence, and purchase Hell. 'Tis hard for Ruin + Nature to subdue; 25 How easy with a promis'd *Heav'n* in View! On ev'ry Side, unaw'd by Shame or Fear, The daring Voice of bold Profaneness hear To this, Temptation can have no Pretence, No Plea of Profit, Pleasure, or of Sense; 30 No possible Advantage can accrue, But Horrour, Scorn, and Infamy, enfue. And yet, the virtuous Man his Hearing loaths, Whilst all our echoing Streets resound with Oaths; Infants imbibe them with the common Air, 35 Before they learn to *speak*, they learn to *swear*,

Untutor'd

^{*} Alluding to the Destruction of Sodom by Fire from Heav'n.

⁺ In the Commission of this Crime, Men must fin meerly for the Sake of funing, must conquer their own Nature, on Purpose to offend their Almighty Creator and Benefactor, and consequently to purchase eternal Ruin for themselves.

Immerges

Untutor'd Tongues corrupted Ears obey, And, fearless, lisp Damnation at their Play: Thus impious Habits unrefifted grow, And Children's Vices from their Parents flow. 40 This Crime from Pride and Passion rose at first, 'Till o'er Mankind it like a Torrent burst: Was early bred amongst the guilty Great By Infolence of Office, or of State: 'Twas here alone each little Tyrant's Claim 45 To trifle with his dread CREATOR'S Name, The Poor with impious Expletives to brave, And curse the Wretch whom Fortune made his Slave. But now, the Slave himself his MAKER dares, And boldly, from his Lord's Example, fwears. 50 Nay, even those whose Minds in Part restrain Their Tongues from what is vicious and profane, Who just Abhorrence of this Crime declare, And for themselves would not be thought to swear, From others will repeat the impious Joke, 55 And thus their MAKER equally provoke: The Man who laughs at Oaths which he repeats, Nor thinks he fins, his injur'd Confcience cheats: If by his Manner he the Crime allows He shares in all the Guilt which he avows, 60

Immerges in the fame polluted Tide, Embracing what he feems but to avoid. But let all fuch, with just Degrees of Fear, Remember that their MAKER'S AWFUL EAR Is always open to each impious Word, 65 Which is as furely register'd as heard: And must be answer'd for, at that great Day When Conscience shall her slighted Pow'r display. Equivocation thus, by Art's weak Aid, The flinging Guilt of Falfhood wou'd evade, 70 And hopes her Fraud unpunish'd to enjoy, Because the lit'rally avoids the Lye: How do fuch little Wiles their End defeat, The Sin is not in Sound but in Deceit: An artful Sentence, or a thin Difguise, 75 May pass on Fancy's Ear, or Folly's Eyes, But furely this ridiculous Pretence, Can never weigh with Conscience, or with Sense; Much less will Pardon or Acceptance find, With an All-holy and All-perfect MIND. 03 But hence my Muse, resume thy former Lays, To fing those mighty Heroes of our Days, High in the Rank of guilty Greatness plac'd, As genuine Sons of Spirit and of Tafte.

Behold

Part II. Essay on Immorality.	27
Behold the Gamester, fir'd with frantick Rage,	85
Which nothing but Destruction can asswage;	
His Courage in the boldest Light to show,	
Rifquing his All on one precarious Throw.	
Hope, Fear, Ambition, Avarice and Spleen,	
By Turns, are in his tortur'd Afpect feen:	90
His palfy'd Hand emits the fatal Die,	
Whilst his fear'd Soul fits trembling in his Eye:	
Till fudden Ruin fadly feals the Whole,	
And wild Distraction rushes on his Soul.	
Thus the whole Bliss of Life is thrown away,	95
By the impetuous Madness of a Day.	, ,
Think, if for noble Ends Man's Wealth is giv'n,	
How fuel a Wretch will make Account to Heav'n:	
So think, as wifely to avoid, in Time,	
The least Approaches to so base a Crime.	100
The dire Effects of Drinking next we view,	
The Guilt and hateful Scenes that hence enfue:	
Here the last Pow'rs of sinking Virtue die,	
Presumption wounds the Ear, and Horrour shocks	the
Eye.	
The Trifles vanish'd which employ'd the Light,	105
Returning Tumult ushers in the Night:	J

Sedare

Sedate Reflection flies the frantick Soul, Whilst Riot rifes in the raging * Bowl.

Now round the Table close the boist'rous Clan, Resolv'd to murder all the Pow'rs of Man: They're met, 'tis true, but not to talk, or think, The Business of the Meeting is to drink.

> * I drank; I lik'd it not: 'twas Rage; 'twas Noise; An airy Scene of transitory Joys. In vain I trusted, that the slowing Bowl Would banish Sorrow, and enlarge the Soul. To the late Revel, and protracted Feaft Wild Dreams succeeded, and disorder'd Rest; And as at Dawn of Morn fair Reason's Light Broke thro' the Fumes and Phantoms of the Night What had been faid, I ask'd my Soul, what done; How flow'd our Mirth, and whence its Course begun. Perhaps the Jest that charm'd the sprightly Croud, And made the jovial Table laugh so loud, To some false Notion ow'd its poor Pretence, To an ambiguous Word's perverted Sense, To a wild Sonnet, or a wanton Air,

Who drinks alas! but to forget; nor fees, That melancholy Sloth, severe Disease, Mem'ry confus'd, and interrupted Thought, Death's Harbingers, lie latent in the Draught: And in the Flow'rs that wreath the sparkling Bowl, Fell Adders hiss, and pois'nous Serpents roll.

Offence and Torture to the sober Ear.

PRIOR.

Incessant

IIO

Incessant hence the copious Cups go round, And nauseous * Toasts with base Applause are crown'd; Insulted Reason quits her tott'ring Throne, 115 And flaming Passions all Restraint disown: Hence, guardless Vice, devoid of secret Art, Displays to open View her inmost Heart; The facred Laws of HEAV'N are difallow'd, And blackest Crimes, without a Blush, avow'd: 120 Whilst impious Oaths and Jokes alternate rife, Confirm the bold Affronts, and bear them to the Skies. Mean while the swimming Eye, and trembling Hand, The abler Aid of stronger Heads demand, To fee, confistent with their grand Defign, 125 Each loathing Stomach has its Share of Wine; Since, by the Laws of Drinking, they are bound, To see each others Manhood fairly drown'd.

Obscenity to Wit has no Pretence, For Want of Decency is Want of Sense.

^{*} This odicus Practice is become so universal, that a Man of common Decency will hardly meet with a Company, in which the Virtue of his Mind will not, in this Instance, be offended. It is certainly a shameful Breach of Good-manners; and yet nothing is more frequent, than to see Persons of the most facred Character this Way insulted. But no Man can regret quitting a Company, out of which common Modesty and common Civility have been first expell'd. He who gives himself the least Time to research, will be immediately convinced, that this vicious Custom is the highest Disgrace to his Morality. Nor can he think it a Credit to his Understanding, if he remembers those excellent Lines of Mr. Pope;

The mighty Monsters who subdue the Field	
At last to whelming Loads of Liquor yield;	130
No Hand remains to ferve the vicious Will,	
But down at once they fink in focial Swill.	
View now, with trembling Thought and forr'wing Sight,	
The Scene of Horrour which concludes the Night;	
A Scene, where impious Men, at once appear	135
Immers'd in Guilt, and yet devoid of Fear;	
Where all that's buman from the Breast is torn,	
And Nature finks almost below our Scorn.	
The Hero of the Evening first behold,	
His Name in Riot's earliest Lists inrol'd,	140
He who so lately push'd the murd'ring Glass,	
The Dread of others, now himself, alas!	
All pale and speechless, in his dying Cause,	
Is vanquish'd by his own inhuman Laws:	
Back on his Chair his pond'rous Head reclines,	145
And all the Triumph of the Night refigns.	
Stretch'd on a Couch a second Victim lies,	
Convulsive Reachings strain his starting Eyes,	
The mighty Strugglings vex his boiling Blood,	
'Till from his Mouth swift bursts the nauseous Flood;	150
Then ends the raging Tumult in his Breast,	
And, fitly drench'd in Filth, he finks to Rest.	
	Here

Here reels a third against the echoing Walls,	
And thence upon the guilty Table falls;	
Cups, Glasses, Bowls, and Bottles he destroys,	155
Then bury'd in the mighty Ruin lies;	
The pointed Spoils his streaming Temples wound,	
And Wine and Blood remingle on the Ground.	
A fourth with half clos'd Eyes and stamm'ring Tongue,	
In vain, attempts to murmur out a Song;	160
Infulting Hickups check the fault'ring Strain,	
And half remember'd Stanzas mock his Brain.	
Here Champions who their former Feats have told,	
And bragg'd of Stomachs that can Oceans hold,	
With loaded Paunches, now supinely snore,	165
Like breathing Hogsheads, on the floating Floor.	
With heedful Mind this hateful Scene furvey,	
A Scene, no Numbers fitly can display;	
Too vile for Words, too loathsome for the Light,	
The Bane of Reason, and the Shame of Sight:	170
Each Aggravation let your Thoughts unfold,	
And then the present Deity behold,	
A Witness to the Horrours of a Scene	
Which Man must blush his Fellow-Man has seen.	
How then can he, who thus has dar'd His Rod,	175
Support the awful Presence of the God!	
\mathbf{F}_{-2}	The

The God, who views him with a righteous Eye,	
And whose just Wrath for ever can destroy.	
Oh! dreadful Thought! for fure his Wrath must ri	le .
Against the Wretch, who thus His Pow'r defies.	180
Methinks as Justice whelms my Soul with Fear,	
These awful Accents strike my trembling Ear:	
"Is this, O Man, the Faith and sacred Trust	
"For which my Goodness rais'd thee from the Dust	1
"Are these the Pow'rs which envious Hell controul,	185
"The Pow'rs I gave thee to defend thy Soul?	
"Is this vile Scene the Gratitude I find	
"For all the Charms of Body and of Mind?	
"Was it for this my gracious Hand impress'd	
"With foft Humanity thy feeling Breast?	190
"Form'd thee erect to view thy native Sky,	
"And fir'd with heav'nly Beams thy radiant Eye?	
" Bade sacred Reason o'er thy Aspect shine,	
"And fix'd thy Soul immortal, and divine?	
"Oh! lost to all that's worthy, great, and good,	195
"In all that's wretched, mean, and base, imbru'd!	
"In vain I strive to shield thee, and to save,	
"Whilst thus thy Crimes my injur'd Justice brave.	
"View, ye celestial Host! this foul Disgrace,	
"'Tis thus I'm honour'd by the human Race!	200
	" Behold

"Behold your Fellow-Native of the Skies, " As thus immers'd in odious Guilt he lies: " Of ev'ry heav'nly Ornament bereft, "See ye one Feature of my Image left? "Shall such a Wretch your bright Assembly join; 205 "Or, clad with Glory, in my Presence shine? "No! sooner shall my right'ous Arm erase, "And strike from Being this rebellious Race. "But I have plighted my eternal * Word, "Which oft unmov'd his impious Soul hath heard, 210 "That he shall ever live my Wrath to know "In the dread Realms of never-ending Woe. Such is the Voice of Reason, and of Heav'n, To aid this awful Voice was Conscience giv'n; In Folly's Path the Sinner to arrest, 215 And raise just Terrour in his guilty Breast; By wife Contrition to avert the Rod, And calm the Anger of a right'ous GoD: A God, whose Goodness with His Justice vies,

Tho' Man this boundless Goodness can despise.

220

Envyings, Murders, Drunkenness, Revellings, and such like: of the which I tell you before, as I have also told you in Time past, that they which do such Things shall not inherit the Kingdom of GOD. GAL. V. 21.

See * widely spread o'er each luxuriant Land All that can Love and Gratitude command; Nothing which can support or please deny'd, Was it with grateful Temperance enjoy'd. Thro' the rich Meads increasing Herds behold, 225 And hear the joyful Bleatings of the Fold: See laughing Vales with golden Harvests shine, And the full Vintage burst with gen'rous Wine; Kindly to aid the Labours of the Year, Exhausted Toil, and drooping Thought to chear, 230 The finking Heart of Duty to revive, And keep Invention's active Spring alive. 'Tis thus the chearing Glass, without Abuse, Will prove its Value in its proper Use: Thus, in the Hand of Prudence, ferves Mankind, 235 At once the Friend of Body, and of Mind.

> * See widely spread o'er each luxuriant Land All that can Love and Gratitude command; Thro' the rich Meads increasing Herds behold, And hear the joyful Bleatings of the Fold: See laughing Vales with golden Harvest shine, And the full Vintage burst with gen'rous Wine.

These Lines are an humble Parody upon that elegant Passage in the fixtyfifth Pfalm: Thou crownest the Year with thy Goodness, and thy Clouds drop Fatness. They shall drop upon the Dwellings of the Wilderness, and the little Hills shall rejoice on every Side. The Folds shall be full of Sheep, the Vallies also shall Rand so thick with Corn, that they shall laugh and sing.

And

And thus the Man who Virtue's * Laws obeys, The very Practice of these Laws repays: Whilst Vice in fell Excess absorbs her Joys, And thus the very End she courts destroys. 240 Oh! wou'd the Man, who teaz'd with innate Strife, In Passion's Bondage wastes a wretched Life, In some cool Hour, and with a candid Ear, The gentle Voice of calm Reflection hear; And, free from vicious Prejudice attend 245 To the impartial Reas'nings of a Friend; Destructive Habits yet might be repress'd, And Virtue fix her Empire in his Breast. His future Years from Folly to protect, Let him with Terrour on the past reflect: 250 And think, if HE, who all Things can controul, Had from a Midnight-Revel fnatch'd his Soul,

How

^{*} It has been justly observed of Virtue, that it is its own Reward; it has a natural Tendency to Happiness; it is the only Parent of mental Peace, as this is of bodily Health; without which there can be no Enjoyment. If therefore we look upon it in a human Light, we shall certainly find its Practice the best Scheme for temporal Felicity. I would not be thought to infinuate from hence, with the Noble Author of the Characteristicks, that Morality can subsist without Religion: No; that Peace of Mind, which has just been mention'd as the Support of all Enjoyment, is a Plant of celestial Growth; all those Streams of Comfort, by which it is nourish'd, slow from the Fountains of Futurity; and therefore no one can enjoy the present State, but he who can look forward upon the suture without Fear.

How at the awful Bar he had appear'd, With all the Horrours he had justly fear'd! His Cry for Mercy then had been too late, 255 The Stroke of Death had fix'd his endless Fate! And shou'd he risque his Soul a future Time, This Admonition aggravates his Crime. Tho' fudden Death should not his Sins ensue, The Prospect still is dreadful in his View; 260 No Ends which can a wife Man's Wish engage; A shorten'd Life, and immature Old Age; A hateful Past, through which foul Vice appears; A hast'ning Future, which he justly fears; And, to compleat the whole, 'twill not be clear 265 Whether Repentance then is Grief, or Fear: If 'tis the last, a useless Sigh or Groan Can never for a Life of Guilt atone.

However these Reflections may appear In Folly's Eye, or found in Passion's Ear, Tho' foul Debauch corrupt his present View, He who perfifts in Sin will find them true; Will see his squander'd Years for ever gone, When Worlds can't justify nor purchase one:

When

270

When Worlds * can't fave his Body from the Tomb,

Nor shield his Soul from its approaching Doom.

He surely then is wise, whose timely Care
Redeems his Soul from Folly's fatal Snare;

Who can by wise Resolves his Crimes forsake,

And the fell Pow'r of guilty Custom break;

Who stands, tho' Hell's whole Force his Heart assail,

And strives again o'er Conscience to prevail:

Tho' once betray'd by Passion's specious Pleas,

He now unmov'd the gilded Falsehood sees,

Can all the shining Baits of Vice withstand,

285

Whilst Virtue's nobler Charms his Heart command.

* In that dread Moment how the frantick Soul Raves round the Walls of her Clay Tenement, Flies to each Avenue and shrieks for Help, But shrieks in vain. How wishfully she looks On all she's leaving! now no longer hers. A little longer, Oh! a little longer, Might she but stay to wash away her Crimes And sit her for her Passage; mournful Sight! Her very Eyes weep Blood, and ev'ry Groan She heaves is big with Horrour. But the Foe Like a stanch Murderer, sleady to his Purpose, Pursues her close thro' ev'ry Lane of Lase, Nor misses once the Track, but presses on, Till forc'd at last to the tremendous Verge, At once she sinks

BLAIR.

Infernal Sirens thus, are faid of yore,
To charm with Songs the fair Sicilian Shore;
Destruction, floating in the fatal Strain,
In magick Accents swell'd along the Main;
The list'ning Mariner, intranc'd with Sound,
Incautious, ran his found'ring Bark aground:
But once escaping, arm'd by former Fears,
Against the pleasing Witchcraft stop'd his Ears.

290



AN

ESSAY

ON

IMMORALITY.

PART III.

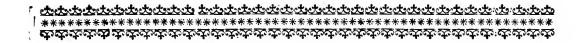


ARGUMENT

OF

P A R T III.

THE Origin, Power and pernicious Effects of Detraction. The great Advantages of Reflection. The Nature and Absurdity of human Pride, exemplify'd in a View of Man as a Part of the Universe. The partial Pleas for smaller Vices confuted. The Decay of Religion. The Danger and Ingratitude of profaning the Sabbath. The Conclusion; a Contrast of the preceding Vices, in a Picture of the virtuous Man; his present Comfort, and suture Expectation.



PART III.

T of all that's great and good the meanest Foe: 單名於名單 In Hell destructive Falsehood brought her forth, And frowning Envy led the Fiend to Earth; Here, she has long a kind-Reception found, 5 And spreads with dire Success her Poison round: Array'd like Truth, in borrow'd Pomp she reigns, And weak Credulity her Pow'r sustains: The gen'rous Few her impious Sway disown, Whilst thoughtless Millions croud around her Throne: IO With watchful Eyes, to wait her dread Command, Pale Spleen, and fly Infinuation stand; Unpitying Cruelty, malignant Hate, Revenge and Malice, close in fell Debate; Whilst pain'd Suspicion, still perplex'd with Doubt, 15; Is tortur'd till the Calumny comes out; Then foul-mouth'd Fame her ready Trump supplies, And loudly loads the lab'ring Air with Lies; Belides .

Besides all these, her Ministers of State,	
A thousand little Sylphs and Sylphids wait;	20
Who, at her Word, with causeless Slanders fly,	
Blast with their Breath, and with their Tongues destroy:	
These often flutter round my Lady's Chair,	
And whisper pleasing Scandals in her Ear;	
If their false Whispers half Untruths suggest,	25
Her sertile Fancy soon supplies the rest;	
Inraptur'd with her own prolifick Mind,	
Which in vague Hints can real Meaning find;	
And fee distinctly, in her pregnant Thoughts,	
As in a Glass, her Neighbours fancy'd Faults:	30
Its Relish hence her Evening Tea receives,	
Whilst ev'ry list'ning Guest the Tale believes:	
Thus groundless Whims, in vicious Fancy bred,	
By busy Triflers thro' the World are spread;	
And wounded Worth laments a bleeding Name,	35
Thro' little Tattlers, void of Sense or Shame.	
But the most vile of all this guilty Tribe	
Are they whose Crimes their Truth and Conscience bribe,	
Whose base Cabals, with Thought and cool Design,	
Against dread Virtue impiously combine.	40
We this bold Vice in Men most frequent find,	
Since it requires base Stubbornness of Mind,	
T .	And

And is a Sin before all-righteous HEAV'N, The next to that which ne'er shall be forgiv'n: Against the God Himself that aim'd the Blow, 45 And this affaults His Delegate below: Only because his * spotless Life appears, To publick View, a just Reproach of theirs; And openly he dares their Crimes despise, Or in the Ear will, like a Friend, advise: 50 'Tis this excites their Envy, and their Hate, Fiends, which will furely fix their future Fate: Who wounds the Subject in the Sov'REIGN's Cause, Defies the Sov'REIGN's Person and His Laws, And shall, in Spite of each infernal Charm, 55 Feel the just Vengeance of His right'ous Arm. Though wicked Men the Pow'r of HEAV'N deny, And all the Checks of Conscience can defy, Without Restraint let loose their poisonous Tongues Play with your Name, or glory in your Wrongs; 60 Your Conduct change, your Virtues all resign, And plung'd in Guilt, their impious Riots join,

Their.

^{*} Virtue, as she is the Author of Reputation and Esteem, is likewise the Parent of Envy: Of this the Gospel gives us a most striking Instance, in the Accusation of our Blessed Redeemer himself: Pilate strenuously endeavoured to release Him; and for this particular Reason, because "he knew that the chi.f. Priests had delivered Him for Envy." MARK XV. 10.

Their ranc'rous Spleen and Malice you'il controul, But dearly! with the Ruin of your Soul. Who thus with fland'rous Vice compounds for Fame, 65 On the most fatal Basis builds his Name; By her own Strength intrepid Virtue stands, And scorns the Aid of sacrilegious Hands; Unhurt by little Rage, or little Fears, Bright as the polish'd Adamant appears: 70 · Who strikes at this, stabs his own future Rest, And to the Stroke of Justice bares his Breast; Back on himself the impious Dart rebounds, And, barb'd by frowning Conscience, doubly wounds. Against this hateful Crime to guard your Soul, 75 Let one unerring Rule your Tongue controul, Scorn to repeat the Scandals which you hear Or to the wifest Head, or safest Ear: Wisdom herself may sometimes lose her Pow'r, 80 And thus divulge them, in a thoughtless Hour; And, once discover'd, all your future Care Can neither stop the Evil, nor repair. Falsehoods, at first, from various Causes rise, The Spawn of envious Guilt, or weak Surmise; 85 But all one common Property enjoy, They plume upon the Tongue, and strengthen as they fly. Thus

Thus you have feen the smallest Globe of Snow, By Motion to a rifing Mountain grow; And spurious Coins, made current by Abuse, Pass unsuspected from their frequent Use. 90 Tales, which as palpable *Untruths* we hear, At feeond Hand more plausible appear; A third Impression stamps the Fiction true, And thus the Guilt, in Part, devolves on you, And you shall share the *Punishment* with those 95 From whom, at first, the foul Contagion rose: Who broach the Falfehood, and who basely tell, Against the Laws of Justice both rebel; And both have Cause to dread that awful Hour, When all her trembling Foes shall seel her Pow'r. ICO Wou'd Men their Actions view with wife Confent, What Evils might this previous Thought prevent! Though Fools fedate Reflection * may despise, The facred Field where Faith and Conscience rise,

YOUNG.

^{*} Tho' Fools fedate Reflection may despise,
The facred Field where Truth and Conscience rise,
'Tis the fair Soil where all those Duties grow
Which we to God, ourselves, and others owe.
And yet,
How oft the Noon, how oft the Midnight Bell,
(That Iron Tongue of Death!) with solemn Knell,
On Folly's Errands as we vainly roam,
Knocks at our Hearts, and finds our Thoughts from Home!

I

'Tis the fair Soil where all those Duties grow	105
Which we to God, ourselves, and others owe.	
In this bright Realm, unclouded Truth appears,	
And Wisdom's sweetest Lessons strike our Ears;	
Sage Prudence all her saving Pow'r displays,	
And Merit reaps her just Reward of Praise.	110
Here the rich Bloom of rifing Bliss unfolds,	
Whilst Virtue all her op'ning Hopes beholds:	
Eternal Reason builds her radiant Throne	
And Vice without one borrow'd Charm is shown.	
We see, in this fell Monster of the Mind,	115
Dishonour, Misery, and Meanness join'd.	
In Proof of which, cast but your Eyes on Pride;	
Is there in this one real Good enjoy'd,	
Where mimick Greatness fills the Throne of Rest,	
Peace bleeds, and Comfort quits the raging Breast?	120
Thus are the Seeds of Happiness destroy'd	
By the base Tyranny of restless Pride;	
Rob'd in ideal Dignity she stands,	
And Homage from the fervile Crowd demands:	
In her own Thoughts a mighty Goddess made,	125
Her whole Devotion to herself is paid:	
Conceit, and Vanity their Off'rings bring,	
Which give each trivial Slight a double Sting:	
I	So

	• ′
So far as her Prefumption foars too high, She finks below the Blifs fhe might enjoy: So far as she unjustly claims Respect, She justly meets Derision and Neglect:	130
She always keeps her fancy'd Worth in View, And thus is balk'd of what she thinks her Due. Imagination cannot form a Thought With such Absurdity or Meanness fraught, As Pride in Man; invested with a Mind Which must each Hour his grov'ling Frailty find:	135
A Being subject to <i>Disease</i> and <i>Death</i> , Unable to enjoy a Moment's Breath, Unless supported by that sov'reign Cause, From whom he ev'ry Pow'r, and ev'ry Comfort draws.	140
Think on this MIGHTY BEING, thron'd on high, Who sways the Realms of vast Immensity; In whose dread Presence wond'ring Angels bend, And ardent Hymns of ceaseless Praise ascend: Behold this God, with one all-searching Ray,	145)
The wide extended Universe survey: Let the unbounded Thought expand your Soul, Conceive Him viewing the tremendous Whole! Those mighty Regions where His Pow'r appears, And rules the Motions of obedient Spheres:	150
H 2	Wherec

Part III. ESSAY on IMMORALITY. 47

Where mingling Grace and Harmony combine, And glorious Suns and Worlds unnumber'd shine: Where our unfetter'd Thoughts no Limits find, 155 But Wonder opens on the op'ning Mind: Where this our boafted Globe appears no more Than one *small Sand* on the extended Shore. Who thus beholds the Whole must sure deride, The abject Littleness of human Pride: 160 If the whole World as a finall Point is feen, Nothing can be conceiv'd fo weak, or mean, As little *Emmets*, void of Fear or Sense, Braving the Vengeance of OMNIPOTENCE. Wou'd Man, exalted on the Wing of Thought, 165 View the divine Perfections as he ought, And, hence descending, his own Meanness view, A Life of Reason wou'd of Course ensue: All Folly's burfting Bubbles wou'd fubfide, And Wisdom banish Ignorance, and Pride. 170 Thus Man wou'd fee, from this his happiest Hour, His own Dependence, and his MAKER's Pow'r: And wifely hence his whole Endeavours bend To please, and make this MIGHTY GOD his Friend. Thus is Self-Love the Ground of Duty made, 175 Thus Reason, join'd with Interest, wou'd persuade: Thus

I

Thus wou'd ALMIGHTY GOODNESS Vice controu!, And from the noblest Motives sway the Soul.

How justly hence the DEITY may claim His Favour as our only Wish and Aim! 18• And, far as Nature will permit, require A firm Obedience, perfect * and entire: Nor fuffer darling Vices, unrepress'd, However *small*, to lurk within the Breast! Rebellious Man, when greater Guilt he views, 185 His leffer Crimes, though wilful, wou'd excuse: Who, impiously, wou'd thus compound with GoD, But court the double Vengeance of His Rod: Who fay fuch vile Indulgence HEAV'N allows, Affirm, in Fact, that HEAV'N their Crimes avows; 190 And hence attempt to blot their MAKER'S NAME With base Connivance at their Sin and Shame. And thus they boldly join the guilty Throng, Perfift in what they clearly fee is wrong; Still vainly hoping RIGHTEOUS HEAV'N will smile, 195 Only, because they might have been more vile. How little do fuch wretched Reas'ners know What to their MAKER, or themselves they owe?

Our

^{*&}quot; Whosoever shall keep the whole Law, and yet offend in one Point, he is "guilty of all," JAMES ii. 10.

Our GREAT CREATOR wifely fix'd us here, As He directs, to fill our destin'd Sphere: 200 His Law our facred Rule of Life is made, To which a firitt Obedience must be paid; So far as our imperfect Nature can, HEAV'N this Obedience will expect from Man. The Will of God is that important End 205 To which our Thoughts and Actions, all must tend; And Disobedience, in the least Degree, Persisted in, must end in Misery. We cannot hope * a future Life of Blifs, Unless 'tis made the grand Design of this. 2:I 🗘 🛚 Who that attentively beholds Mankind Would judge them for this glorious End. design'd?

Whoever feriously considers the Nature of human Obligations, will find them founded on Religion, as a rational and invariable Rule of Action. Thegrand Design for which Man was created was the Attainment of eternal Happiness, and Obedience to the Commands of God, sanctify'd by the Merits of His Son, the Condition of obtaining it. It must hence appear upon the Principles both of Gratitude and Self-Love, that our Duty to Heaven ought to be the great Basiness of our Lives, and over-rule every other Attachment and Pursuit. Our Behaviour must be steady and consistent; to be this Hour religious, and the next to conform to the vicious Mode of a Company, or join with a Superiour in ridiculing what is serious and important, will not serve the true Purposes of Living;

We cannot hope a future Life of Blifs Unlefs, 'tis, made the grand Defign of this.

Kirtue,

Virtue, in Man, is now an empty Name, Whilst growing Vice appears his only Aim: Reason to raging Passion is refign'd, 215 And Conscience quits her Empire in the Mind: In vain she frowns, in vain she lifts her Dart, Pleasure and * Gain ingross the guilty Heart: That this is true, in the most base Degree, We ev'ry Hour may vile Examples see. 220 Religion now has loft her facred Pow'r, The Business only of a vacant Hour, A Thing which Men of Spirit can despise, Below the Notice of the Great and Wife, Who scorn the Conduct of their Lives to draw 225 From that which keeps the vulgar Herd in Awe. How far this vile Impiety has spread, May now in glaring Characters be read; Each little Wretch his MAKER now defies, And breaks those facred, and engaging Ties 230

* Men drop fo fast, e'er Life's mid Stage we tread, Few know so many Friends alive, as dead. Yet, as immortal, in our up hill Chace We press coy Fortune with unstacken'd Pace; Our ardent Labours for the Toys we seek, Join Night to Day, and Sunday to the Week.

Young.
Which

Which kindly were by gracious Heav'n defign'd, As just Restraints to the licentious Mind. This has in various Instances been shown, And is a Truth alas! too fully known. Yet 'twere unjust to pass in Silence by 23.5. One farther Proof of Man's Impiety, Which will Corruption's fatal Growth display; The Violation of that facred Day Which God in Honour of Himself ordain'd, Though now 'tis universally profan'd. 240 This Day the * DEITY to Men has giv'n By just Degrees to train their Souls for Heav'n, And publickly to join in grateful Praise For all the Bleffings of their other Days.

* When human Life is confider'd as a State of Probation, or as it were as Seminary for future Happiness and Perfection, how kind an Institution is the Appointment of the Sabbath-Day; as a Day of Rest and Recollection, from the Care and Corruption of secular Affairs! While the divine Spirit and Harmony of publick Worship, gradually form in the Soul those heavenly Dispositions which are the best Qualifications for the Presence of God, and the Society of Saints and Angels.

We may likewise hence observe, how very careful we should be in our common-Behaviour to one another; all Ill-Nature, Asperity and Frowardness, must be subdued in the Soul, before it is sit to be an Inhabitant of that high and holy. Place to which we aspire: Whenever, by our Actions, we injure the Godlike Principles of Benevolence, or in our Conversation, disgrace our Tongues, by Untruth, Obscenity, or Profanences, or even by an unkind or peevish Answer, we act directly contrary to that heavenly Temper of Mind, which we must, acquire in this Life, if we expect to be happy in a future.

This.

	33
This small Return He surely may expect;	245
And will as furely punish its Neglect:	
On this His Day, Necessity alone	
For Absence from the Temple can atone;	
And yet how much this crying Evil grows	
Each slight Excuse, and needless * Journey shows.	250
But hold my Muse; thou can'ft not fully scan-	
Each impious Crime that brands rebellious Man:	
Thou can'ft not fay how much he dares the Rod,	
Or slights the Goodness of a gracious God:	
Thou can'ft not shew Fraud's Mask, or artful Lye,	255
Which brave His omnipresent EAR, and EYE:	
Nor paint the Midnight Fears, and inward Pain,	
Of trembling Villains curs'd with guilty Gain:	
Much less when all these Crimes at once are view'd,	
Their Guilt and Aggravations all pursu'd,	260
Can all thy Pow'r their ingrate Baseness prove	

Part III. Essay on Immorality.

View

4

For a Divine REDEEMER's + dying Love.

^{*} This most indecent Practice of travelling upon a Sauday is now become a common Custom. It must grieve every one who wishes well to Religion, to see People of the highest Rank and Influence, proving to the Vulgar, that they think it a Matter of the most abject Indifference, by posaning those facred Hours which are set apart for publick Worship: If this is not a publick Contempt of the Almighty, surely nothing can be call'd so.

⁺ When we confider the common Beneficence of Providence in the daily Bleffings we enjoy, and then look back upon the common Crimes in the pre-

View then the Man whom conscious Virtue guides, Peace smooths his Brow, and in his Breast resides. No boding Fears his Happiness controul, 265 But conflant Comfort rises in his Soul. His Pleasures hence their genuine Sweets receive, Sweets which no naufeous Dregs behind them leave; But still one pure delightful Relish bring, Untainted as the Fountains whence they spring. 270 Pleas'd with the Past, the Present he enjoys, Whilst future Blis his active Hope employs. He who on facred Virtue founds his Views, The real Scheme of Happiness pursues: No Pow'r in Earth or Hell can hurt the Man 275 Who squares his Life by this uncrring Plan. Shou'd Ency frown, or Malice shake her Dart, Resistless Conscience guards his searless Heart: Still undisturb'd his Virtue he enjoys, And calmly fees the Storms of Fortune rife: 280

ecding Pages, our rebellious Nature must appear in a very unfavourable Light. But when we restect on the stupendous Mercy of Redemption; when we behold a Divine Person, for our Sakes, disrobing himself of Majesty and Happiness, submitting to all the Misery and Instrmity of human Nature, and at less expiring in the most ignominious and exquisite Torture, to restore us to a State of Peace and Friendship with God; when we thus restect, this unparallel'd Condescension must stamp the Ingratitude of Sin, with Characters sufficiently detestable to justify the highest Resentment of Almighty Wrath.

His Mind can never fear external Focs, Which Virtue guards with undisturb'd Repose: Chearful each Morn he meets the smiling Light, Enjoys the Day, and fweetly fleeps at Night: No pungent Thorns his peaceful Pillow pain, 285 No scaring Dreams his guiltless Heart arraign: Nature to him each pure Enjoyment brings, From real Virtue all their Relish springs: The virtuous Man alone has inward Eafe, Which foon will teach the *smallest Things* to please; 290. Without it, not the World itself can give One Thing, which makes it worth a Wish to live. That Truth and Virtue form our Blifs below, The Annals of all Ages clearly show: See Men of equal Pow'r and Wealth poffess'd, 295. By fov'reign Conscience only, curs'd or bless'd: A guilty Nero starts at false Alarms! A fearless Titus * his Assassins arms.

SUET.

Two Patricians having conspired against Titus were discovered, convicted, and sentenced to Death by the Senate. But the Godlike Emperor generously forgave them; invited them the same Night to his Table; and having the next Day placed them by him at a Shew of Gladiators, when the Weapons of the Combatants were, according to Custom, presented to him, he desired the Assassing to survey them.

Vice still is haunted by her fancy'd Fate, Whilst Peace and Confidence on Virtue wait: 300 These ev'ry Evil, ev'ry Fear defy, And calm Reflection doubles ev'ry Joy. Let Libertines their boist'rous Pleasures boast, They are but noify Wretchedness at most: The tott'ring Base of all the Yoys they know 305 Is fleeting Tumult, or delusive Show, They rend the Breaft, as Whirlwinds rend the Sky, And, like the instant Lightnings, glare and die. That lasting Bliss which bears a calm Review, None but the Wife and Virtuous ever knew: 310 And from this pleasing Retrospect will rise The op'ning Prospects of eternal Yoys, In those bright Realms, where perfect Spirits live, Posses'd of ev'ry Good Omnipotence can give.

The END.

E R R A T A

In the Motto, for culpa read culpa. In the Epiffle to a Friend, L: 8. from the Top of the last Page, for Writing, r: writing. Part 1st, p: 10. 1: 4. from the Bottom, r: beed without a Comma. P: 17, 1: 2. from the Bottom, after Charm r: a Comma. In the Note at the Foot of p: 18, 1: 5. from the Bottom, instead of even r: ever. In the Note at the Foot of p: 28, 1: 6. from the Bottom, instead of forget; r: forget? The same p: 131: sum the Bottom, for begun, r: begun? In the Note at the Foot of p: 34, instead of a Paraly new, 1: Instation of.

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